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Appointed by His Honor the Mayor to Conduct Appropriate Exercises

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Essay Prizes Contributed by
Cambridge Lodge, No. 839,
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MAR 21 1923

Memorial Exercises Commemorating the

Sixty-Fourth Anniversary

of the birth of

Theodore Roosevelt

held at the

Cambridge City Hall

Friday, October 27, 1922

Memorial Address

BY

T. Harrison Cummings

also

LIST OF BOOKS

in the

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By and About Roosevelt

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Programme

SELECTION ..... WISTARIA TRIO

INVOCATION ..... REV. JOHN A. BUTLER

OPENING ADDRESS ..... HON. E. W. QUINN, Mayor

FLAG EXERCISES ..... GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ROOSEVELT—THE SOLDIER"

COMRADE HUGH McGINNESS, U. S. W. V.

PIANO SELECTION ..... MR. FRANK O'BRIEN

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN CITIZEN"

PRIZE WINNING ESSAY (RINDGE SCHOOL)

VOCAL SELECTION ..... MISS HELEN MAHLER

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN CITIZEN"

PRIZE WINNING ESSAY (GRAMMAR SCHOOL)

VIOLIN SELECTION ..... MISS MAE MURRAY

ORATION ..... MR. T. HARRISON CUMMINGS, Librarian

SELECTION ..... WISTARIA TRIO

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

GEORGE D. COLGAN, E. R.

FINALE—"The Star Spangled Banner"

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Underwood & Underwood Studios, New York

THE EARNEST "PREACHER" IN ACTION

From "Roosevelt's Religion"
Copyright, 1922, by Christian F. Reisner
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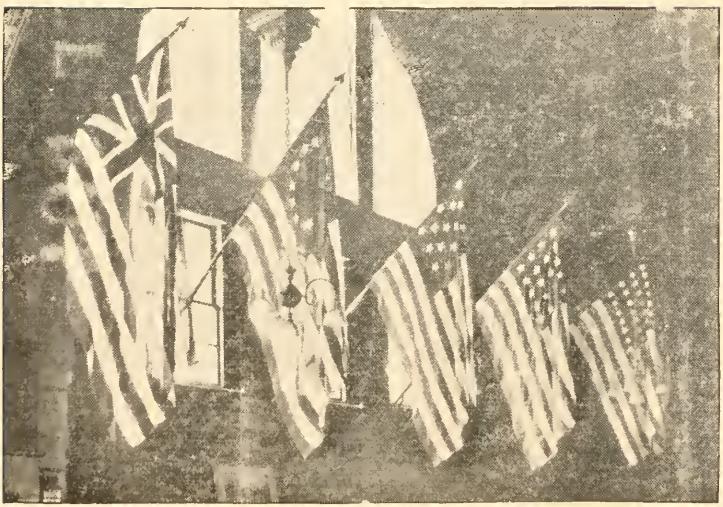

Birth of Flag in 1775 at Cambridge (as visualized in the Cambridge Public Library

Roosevelt Memorial

Commemorative exercises on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt were held Friday, October 27, 1922, in the city council chamber, under the auspices of the mayor's committee.

Included on the programme were prize winning essays on Roosevelt by students from the public schools.

The oration of the day was given by Librarian T. Harrison Cummings.

Address

Of the 29 presidents of the United States, from 1789 to 1922, some, not all, were great men. Some were great men whom mankind has always been delighted to honor, by raising statues to their memory in the world's Pantheon of great men; others were less great perhaps, but were privileged men, men who rendered distinguished services to their country; and America has crowned them with a wreath of immortelles, because they added something in what they did for their country to the sum of human knowledge and they strengthened faith and trust in democracy and popular government.

All of our Presidents were great patriots. For history shows that whatever their failings were in private life their public services were prompted by motives that were always pure and essentially patriotic. And here in America everything is forgiven the patriot. America loves those who love America and the flag. Our flag is a sacred symbol of all our ideals of government—a government, as Lincoln said, "of the people, for the people, and by the people." In its ample folds today are enshrined the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the farewell address of Washington, and the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Its red and white stripes—lines of red blood and white purity of purpose visualize the sacrifices made by the generations who have preceded us. And today that flag, resplendent with forty-eight stars, embodies all the hopes and all the aspirations of the freedom-loving people of the earth.

We believe that the hand of God himself through all our history, from Washington to Harding, is shaping the destiny of mankind. And even he who now serves this chosen people, let us hope, will be numbered among the illustrious great men. And time will never dim the lustre and fame of this our present Chief Magistrate, Warren G. Harding, the twenty-ninth President of the United States. So immortal is the magic power of American patriotism.

Sometime in the future, my friends, when the world's Pantheon shall be erected to the great men of the earth, the inhabitants of America, whether north or south, east or west, in the northern or southern hemisphere, will instinctively look for two statutes—two monuments—Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the

hearts of his countrymen. And side by side with him the great man in the second epoch of the nation's history—Abraham Lincoln. Their joint names will be linked together, as the two great types of chivalry in American history. Washington, the eighteenth century cavalier and aristocrat. Lincoln, the nineteenth century statesman, martyr, and saviour of his country. The one, the flower of the age of privilege and class distinction: the other the blossoming of the age of democracy and universal brotherhood.

And now we come to the third epoch in the history of our nation. I do not forget that there have been other great men, great patriots and great leaders among our national heroes, in the presidency. Indeed, it is hard to believe that any other nation ever produced a line of men so noble, so generous, and so patriotic as those we are talking about here tonight. But ideas and ideals are the most powerful and permanent forces in the world. When the Great War, through which we have just passed, ended with the complete collapse of the German army at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods, the most powerful and perfectly organized military machine that the world has ever seen, it taught us a great lesson—namely: that the spirit of truth and liberty in the hearts of a free people is incomparably stronger than any organized despotism, and mightier than the sword of any military hero. The old order has changed and the new order, the American idea of a real people's democracy has tumbled down the throne of kings and wrecked the autocracy and divine rights of kaisers and dictators everywhere, and has set the people free.

Free government is only possible when self-control and mutual benefits constitute the guiding spirit of its citizens and when these are planted deep in the hearts and lives of the people. The public mind must be educated today to new ideals; and we must learn to respect organized authority before we can have a safe government "of the people, for the people, and by the people." America today stands for liberty under the law because liberty is protected and made safe by law. And Americans know that only through obedience to the law can liberty exist.

May I not give you a truer idea of American liberty by recalling the fact that in the Declaration of Independence, that immortal document, the word liberty occurs but once while the word law occurs no less than eight times. In the Constitution of the United States, our bill of rights, and our charter of our liberty, there are fifty laws, which signifies plainly that liberty in America is only possible to a law abiding people. Our freedom rests on obedience to the law, the law of the land, and our flag today is the symbol of liberty and justice to all. For instance, in our Civil war, we fought out this ideal over fifty years ago—that all men are created free and equal, and we liberated a race of people, whom we had oppressed and enslaved. When Abraham Lincoln, dipping his pen in the sunlight, wrote those immortal words in his Emancipation Proclamation, "henceforth and forever free," he made a distinct contribution to the organized freedom of mankind, and today Americanization means making everybody understand not only the privileges but the duties which belong to every American citizen, no matter where he was born. Here, in America, there is no distinction, class, or creed. All are Americans together. Men, women, and children share these privileges alike. It is this that makes us a united democracy, working together, shoulder to shoulder, in mutual helpfulness, and this alone is true Americanism.

And the man who stands as the personification of this new era of Americanism and democracy, the chief leader in the present civic renaissance of the American people and the one great apostle of the

ideals and lofty principles of American democracy was the late Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States.

Tonight we are gathered here to pay our tribute of reverence and respect and gratitude to the majestic name and memory of one of the greatest citizens of the American republic. All our voices should be sounding his praises, regardless of what our political affiliations may be, because of the rich heritage of Americanism and American history that we now hold in trust from him as a sacred legacy. This will be the subject of my discourse.

Passing briefly over his ancestry, childhood, and youth, we can hastily summarize in a few words his entrance into political life, in New York, being elected to the Legislature in 1881, the youngest man in the House; he was nominated for speaker in 1883, by the Republicans, who then abandoned him because he was fighting the bosses. This was his first real lesson in politics. In 1884, the legislative Roosevelt Committee was investigating New York City and that same year he headed the New York delegation, as chairman to the famous national convention, in which he opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine. Though he did not leave the Republican party, he defeated Mr. Blaine, with the famous "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" cry of Dr. Buchard. In 1888, he went on the stump for General Harrison and was given a place on the Civil Service Commission at Washington, which he accepted. After six years of service, he resigned and in May, 1895, was appointed Police Commissioner in New York. This made him a national figure because he was fighting "rum and rebellion" on the side of Romanism. In this connection I am reminded of an incident that happened in Boston, which shows how he was regarded not only in New York but in Boston as well. At a K. of C. banquet given in Music Hall, Boston, on October 23, 1895, His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, then a simple curate at Saint Joseph's Church in Boston, was one of the speakers. Responding to the toast, "the Church," he spoke as follows: "The truths of the Catholic church, the doctrines and dogmas, we are not free to change because they are God's; but, in all else, in everything that goes to make good government, purity in morals, temperance, and charity, we take the hand of any man, be he Catholic, or Protestant."

"Apropos of this—last night this platform was occupied by a man from New York, Theodore Roosevelt, a man who in public life stands for everything that is honest and high-minded. He delivered a speech from that platform that is a lesson in breadth and liberality to all Boston and to all New England. At the end of his speech, I had the great pleasure to meet him. As he came forward, he took my hand, held it firmly and cordially, and said spontaneously, 'Father, permit me to say that in all my work with people of all nationalities—Protestant, Jew, and Catholic, the men who have been closest to me and upon whom I depend most are the Catholic priests of New York City.'

"That sentiment from that man," said the Cardinal, "needs no comment, but stands for what it means; for Theodore Roosevelt is a man who says only what he means."

In April, 1897, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the bosses reluctantly allowing him to have the office where he could be shelved politically and do no harm. But no office, however obscure, could ever bury a man of his restless spirit. President McKinley and his cabinet invited the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to a cabinet meeting. Mr. Roosevelt advised the President to say to Spain that if she sent a fleet of warships across the Atlantic, this government would regard it as an act of war. Mr. McKinley laughingly told his cabinet about it, saying that Roosevelt has the whole programme of the war mapped out. The cabinet liked the joke so well that the President was urged to invite the Assistant Secretary to a

meeting. Mr. Roosevelt went before them boldly and unafraid and gave his views in no uncertain terms. When he retired they all laughed, thinking the joke was on Roosevelt. But it turned out later that if the sailing of the Spanish navy had been averted, the Spanish-American war might have been averted—which put the joke on the cabinet.

His war record was very creditable and his bravery was unquestioned. He led the Rough Riders, at the famous battle of San Juan Hill, and at the close of the war his Rough Riders were welcomed home as the heroes of the war, and their leader became a popular idol in the eyes of the people. He was nominated and elected governor of the Empire state in 1899, and the following year, November, 1900, was elected Vice-President of the United States, with President McKinley as his superior officer. His enemies believed now that this would end him politically—as the Vice-Presidency had always been a political tomb from which no occupant had emerged in more than sixty years.

But they counted without their host. The hand of fate that so relentlessly rules us all intervened and before six months had passed, on September 6, 1901, an American President for the third time fell before the assassin's bullet. President McKinley, who was holding a public reception in Buffalo, New York, at the Pan-American Exposition, was cruelly shot down by a young man of his own state of Ohio. One week later, on September 14, he passed away, while the people, from whom he had sprung, and the American nation he had so nobly served, mingled their tears in the kinship of a common sorrow.

Twelve hours later, Vice-President Roosevelt had arrived in Buffalo and took the simple but solemn oath that all the Presidents from Washington to Harding have taken. "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."—Theodore Roosevelt. That oath made him the twenty-sixth President of the United States. He was then but forty-two years old, the youngest President that ever sat in the chair of Washington. Fate had been kind to him; for, within the space of three years' time, he had risen from the ranks of a soldier in the Spanish-American war, to the governorship of New York; then to the Vice-Presidency, and now he had become President of the United States, the highest office in the gift of the American people.

The task that awaited him was indeed a stupendous one. He met his daily tasks with a lion's courage and astonished the country by his capacity for leadership and hard work. "We Americans," he said, "can only do our allotted task well if we face it steadily and bravely, seeing but not fearing the dangers. Above all we must stand shoulder to shoulder, not asking as to the ancestry, or creed of our comrades, but only demanding that they be in truth Americans, and that we all work together, heart, hand, and head, for the honor and the greatness of our common country." Sound American doctrine to the core.

He travelled fifty thousand miles in four years, delivered three hundred and fifty speeches, explained his policies in every state and territory of the Union. His efficiency no less than his fairness and independence won the admiration of all parties alike. They saw that he was a man of indomitable energy, who knew how to get things done right—and they applauded him, irrespective of party allegiance. He served out the unexpired term of President McKinley, three and one-half years, and on June 23, 1904, was unanimously nominated for President by the Republican party, at Chicago. His consummate skill in manipulating public opinion was so overwhelming that he was triumphantly elected with one of the largest pluralties in history.

On March 4, 1905, he was inaugurated again for a second term

of four years. On delivering his inaugural address on this occasion he spoke as follows:

"No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness.

"To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away.

"Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul."

It is well to read and ponder what has been written or spoken on Inauguration day, by one to whom the people had entrusted their Presidency. Here we have the real man revealed to us at last; we may question his party politics as being wise or unwise—but no one can read the sentences of this message without believing that the author is not only a patriot but intensively American. He is trying to make the world better in seeking the triumph of good over evil and so far as he can, is striving to have righteousness prevail on the earth. Later on he said, "The labor unions shall have the 'square deal' and the corporations shall have 'square deal' and in addition all private citizens shall have a 'square deal.' This government shall never be a plutocracy." And true to his word he brought the railways and trusts into court. He got after the meat packers by having Congress enact a pure food law,—he brought the coal barons to terms by wielding the power of public opinion and forcing the settlement of the coal strike.

His maxim was, as he expressed it, "to speak softly and carry a big stick." Directness, courtesy and diplomacy made him an ideal peacemaker, so that everywhere President Roosevelt was pictured and even caricatured as the apostle of the "square deal and the big stick."

"The strenuous life" was another phrase that he coined and exemplified before the world on all occasions. "I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life—the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach the highest form of success which comes not to the man who desires easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardships, or from bitter toil, and who out of these, wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

The man was a physical marvel both in his wonderful capacity for work or play. He radiated energy just as the sun radiates heat and light. The White House atmosphere when he was at home fairly gleamed and sparkled with electric energy. Everybody and everything kept moving. Yet with all his activities, few students or scholars read more than he did. It is said of him that he always rested with a book in his hand. He loafed with Dante and Plutarch, Herodotus and Thucydides. Indeed a list of only part of his reading for two years in the presidency is bewildering in the number of titles and

authors and its wide scope of literature. In the midst of the crowded campaign of 1904 he actually read all of Macaulay's "History of England," James Ford Rhodes' "History of the United States" and Dickens' "Story of Martin Chuzzlewit." As a librarian I do not care to trust myself to comment on this subject further.

But what more can I say of Theodore Roosevelt that has not already been written or said by lips more eloquent than mine? It is impossible for me to compress into a few brief remarks tonight the life of such a marvellous man and hope to convey to you an adequate sense of the man's greatness, and what we owe to him as a nation of freedom loving people. When the icy hand of death the fell destroyer was laid upon him, he saw the completion of a task, the awakening of high ideals of patriotism and justice in the heart of the American nation, that no other could have so well accomplished. He fell asleep on the morning of January 6, 1919, in the fullness of his fame and with the hope of immortality in his heart.

A short time before his death, he wrote to a friend, "It is idle to complain or to rail at the inevitable; serene and high of heart, we must face our fate and go down into the darkness."

Though the great mystery of life and death, what we come from and whither we are going, had not yet been revealed to him, his body now lies buried in peace and his name and his spirit will live with us forevermore.

His life teaches us that we are living under the best form of government, in these United States, ever devised by the ingenuity of man. We are living in a country of the greatest opportunities and any man however humble or poor he may be by merit, honesty, and fidelity may rise to the highest honor. His life teaches us that every man in public life must be incorruptibly honest, not alone in a financial sense but honest in his dealings with the people in all ways. As Lincoln has said, "You can fool all the people sometime, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time."

In summing up, if Mr. Roosevelt is to be remembered by his acts, three things alone have made him immortal: first, his constant and reiterated pleas by precept and example for stalwart Americanism; second, his crowning victory in establishing peace between Russia and Japan during the late Russo-Japanese war, one of the noblest achievements of American diplomacy—it thrilled the world; third: his building of the Panama canal, the greatest engineering feat in the pages of history. No triumph of war or peace can be compared with it. Through all the dark time of uncertainty and doubt as to what the future had in store for him and his mighty undertaking, he kept the project moving until he had actually cut the great continent of America in two.

Abuse and misrepresentation were heaped upon him by his enemies, but he went serenely down the long road that seemed to him right, with his face lifted to the stars, still kissing the clouds of hope and fondly believing in the justice of his cause. His spirit was never broken and leadership came to him because he had an iron nerve and a heart that never quailed nor faltered.

So in conclusion as long as the American people appreciate the achievements and noble sentiments of this great American hero the nation will still live. So long as there can be found anywhere a man to speak for American ideals of liberty and citizenship, created, as we believe, by God himself and shaped by the fathers of this republic, there will the name and memory of Theodore Roosevelt be cherished forevermore.

A SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS ON ROOSEVELT IN THE CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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African game trails. 1910. 799—R6754
America and the world war. 1915. 940.91—R67
American big-game hunting: the book of the Boone and Crockett club. 1893. 799—R676
American ideals, and other essays. 1897. 304—R67
Americanism. Address delivered before the Knights of Columbus, Carnegie Hall, New York, Oct. 12, 1915. (In his Fear God and take your own part.) 304—R6712
Applied ethics. 1911. 172—R67
Book-lover's holidays in the open. 1916. 799—R6755
Deer family. 1902. 799—R677
Essays on practical politics. 1888. 329—R675
Fear God and take your own part. 1916. 304—R6712
Foes of our own household. 1917. 304—R6713
[Life of] Gouverneur Morris. 1888. B—M8335r
The great adventure. 1918. 940.919—R675
Hero tales from American history. By H. C. Lodge and T. Roosevelt. 1895. 973—L82
History as literature. 1913. 814—R675
Hunting in many lands. Ed. by T. Roosevelt and G. B. Grinnell. 1895. 799—R6761
Hunting the grizzly, and other sketches. 1893. Note.—Part 2 of "The wilderness hunter." 799—R6753
Hunting trips of a ranchman. 1885. 799—R675
Life histories of African game animals. 2 v. 1914. 590—R67
Life of Thomas Hart Benton. 1887. B—B448r
Military preparedness and unpreparedness. (In his The strenuous life: essays and addresses.) 304—R671
National life and character. (In his American ideals.) 304—R67
National strength and international duty. 1917. 940.91—R671
Naval war of 1812. 1882. 973.5—R67
[History of] New York. 1891. 974.71—R67
[Life of] Oliver Cromwell. 1900. B—C883r
Outdoor pastimes of an American hunter. 1905. 799—R6752
Ranch life and the hunting trail. 1888. 917.8—R675
Roosevelt in the "Kansas City Star." 1921. 940.919—R6751
Roosevelt policy: speeches, letters, and state papers, relating to corporate wealth and closely allied topics. 3 v. 1919. 308—R67
Rough riders. 1899. 973.8—R67
Ship of state, by those at the helm. 1903. j353—Sh6
The strenuous life. 1900. 304—R671
Theodore Roosevelt: an autobiography. 1913. B—R675
Theodore Roosevelt's letters to his children. 1919. B—R675a
Through the Brazilian wilderness. 1914. 918—R67
Wilderness hunter. 1893. 799—R6751
Winning of the West. 1889-1896. 977—R67

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Abbott, L. F. Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt. 1919. B—R675ab

Andrews, Mrs. Mary R. S. His soul goes marching on. 1922. An29h

Bishop, J. B. Theodore Roosevelt and his time shown in his own letters. 2 v. 1920. B—R675bi

Brooklyn, N. Y. Public library. Theodore Roosevelt: a bibliography. 1920. 012—R675

Burroughs, J. Camping and tramping with Roosevelt. 1907. B—R675ba

———. Camping with President Roosevelt. 1906. B—R675b
Note.—An account of the trip to Yellowstone Park, in the spring of 1903.

Cheney, A. L. Personal memoirs of the home life of the late Theodore Roosevelt, as a soldier, governor, vice-president, and president, in relation to Oyster Bay. 1919. B—R675c

Douglas, G. W. The many-sided Roosevelt. 1907. B—R675d

Elliott, E. Theodore Roosevelt. Growth through expansion. (In his Biographical story of the constitution.) 342.73—EL53

Gilman, B. Roosevelt, the happy warrior. 1921. B—R675g

Hagedorn, H. Roosevelt in the Bad Lands. 1921. B—R675hb

Hale, W. B. A week in the White House with Theodore Roosevelt. 1908. B—R675h

Hay, J. Theodore Roosevelt sketched by John Hay. (In Thayer, W. R. Life and letters of John Hay. Vol. 2.) B—H322t

Henderson, D. M. "Great-heart": the life story of Theodore Roosevelt. 1919. B—R675he

Lauzanne, S. J. V. Theodore Roosevelt—a man. (In his Great men and great days.) 940.91—L37

Leary, J. J. Talks with T. R. from the diaries of John J. Leary. 1920. B—R675La

Lewis, W. D. The life of Theodore Roosevelt. 1919. B—R675Le

Lodge, H. C. Theodore Roosevelt. (In his The Senate of the United States, and other essays.) 814—L823

Morgan, J. Theodore Roosevelt, the boy and the man. 1907. B—R675m

O'Laughlin, J. C. From the jungle through Europe with Roosevelt. 1910. B—R675o

Pearson, E. L. Theodore Roosevelt. 1920. B—R675p

Riis, J. A. Theodore Roosevelt, the citizen. 1904. B—R675r

Robinson, Mrs. Corinne (Roosevelt). My brother, Theodore Roosevelt. 1921. B—R675ro

Roosevelt, K. The happy hunting-grounds. 1920. 799—R674

Sewall, W. W. Bill Sewall's story of T. R. 1919. B—R675s

Thayer, W. R. Theodore Roosevelt: an intimate biography. 1919. B—R675t

Thwing, E. The life and meaning of Theodore Roosevelt. 1919. B—R675th

Vrooman, F. B. Theodore Roosevelt, dynamic geographer. 1909. 351.8—V96

Washburn, C. G. Theodore Roosevelt: the logic of his career. 1916. B—R675wa

Wilhelm, D. Theodore Roosevelt as an undergraduate. 1910. B—R675w

Zahm, J. A. Through South America's southland, with an account of the Roosevelt scientific expedition to South America. 1916. 918—Z12

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